

DESCRIPTION OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS ACCORDING TO LEXICAL-SEMANTIC RELATIONS

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Annotation: This article is an astronomy on semantic development, the study of specific characteristics, theory, and methodology. During the conversation, the parties expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China.

Key words: International standard, standard naming, exemplary term, terminological synonymy, descriptive approach, general connotation, synonymy, Doublet, antonymy, homonymy.

Introduction. The lexical wealth of any language is a product of the times of conquest. In order to understand the multilateral processes and laws of the language in the vocabulary, the vocabulary of the dictionary content should be studied on the basis of certain scientific methods. These scientific studies would later form the basis for a radical study of the lexical layer. In this context, one of the manifestations of the study of terms as systems is evident in their analysis by structurally grouping them as well as by studying their lexical-semantic framework. In the term-system of the Uzbek language, the content structure of the lexeme and the study of lexical-semantic relations in terms help to discover its differences from common words, as well as prevent confusion in lexicographic interpretation and ensure the relative perfection of the annotation [1].

In general linguistics, the formation and enrichment of the terminology base are related, on the one hand, to the emergence of the need for standard naming of concepts and processes in the scientific, technical, and industrial fields, and on the other hand, to the internationalization of foreign terms that do not have an equivalent in the national language. This process in language has attracted the attention of scientists from all over the world. Representatives of each school of linguistics expressed their scientific-theoretical proposals regarding the term and

its regulation. As a result, schools of terminology in Europe with a certain orientation—the Vienna, Prague, and Russian schools—were formed [2]. Organizations for the standardization of terms emerged as the world community supported the rationales of each school of terminology. In particular, in 1926 (which operated until 1942), the "International Standards Association" (ISA) (International Association for Standardization) was established. In 1946, the same organization continued its activities under the name of ISO (International Organization for Standardization). In 1931, the "British Standard Institution" was established in Europe. Later, the development of an international orthographic standard for the written publication of standardized terms became relevant. In particular, the need for standard naming of astronomical terms along with scientific and technical terms has increased. As a result, at the international conference held by UNESCO in 1949, "Guidelines for carrying out the process of standardization in terminology and creating multilingual dictionaries for concrete, natural, and social sciences" were approved. The instruction says about the "exemplary" term that the term is understandable for science only if it represents the concept as a whole in its own way, this is also clear and fluent without definition, and becomes a "working" unit of a specific field" [3]. Thus, attention to the field of terminology was directed to the center of attention for world scientists.

Analysis of the literature on the topic: From the results of our research, it became clear that there are two different views on the study of the term in terms of terminology. According to the content of the first approach, the term has a specific semantic structure and is studied as a lexical unit expressing a specific meaning. D.S., who is considered a supporter of this approach. A group of scholars such as Lotte [4] and A.A. Reformatsky [5] emphasise that it is important for the term to have one concept, to be concise and clear, and that through these features, the term of a specific field differs from general literary lexical units. In particular, E.N. Tolikina puts forward the opinion that the language of science and technology should not be emotional; there is no synonymy in terminology at all; there are terms with similar or close meanings, such as In particular, E.N. Tolikina puts

forward the opinion that "the language of science and technology should not be emotional; there is no synonymy in terminology at all; there are terms with similar or close meanings, such as "doublets" [8]." A.V. Krijanovskaya considers it "redundancy in terminology [9]. A group of linguists such as Marchuk, G.O. Vinokur, N. Golovin, R.Yu.Kobrin, and V.P. Danilenko [10], who are supporters of the second approach, taking a descriptive approach to the semantic features of the terms of the field, define the terms as specific, specific words. admits that it appears not as a word but as a word that performs a special task, and it is natural for a term to belong to a specific language as a linguistic unit and for some terms to have polysemantic properties and to have synonymous and antonymic properties when expressing a certain concept.

Methodology of research.

Uzbek linguists K. Sapaev and R. Shukurov, N. Mahmudov, emphasised that the synonymy of terms in the terminological system is also characteristic of Uzbek linguistics [11], and he dwelt in detail on the occurrence of polysemy and synonymy in the terminology of the Uzbek language, in particular, the phenomenon of synonymy in terminological systems and the different aspects of lexical doublet. From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the different aspects of synonymy in general lexicon and terminology are manifested in their features of emotionality and expressiveness.

The phenomenon of synonymy in general use is characterised by emotionality, which ensures the diversity of speech styles and is a source of non-repetition. The synonymy of terminological units is characterised by expressiveness, in which emphasis is placed on the coldness or "insensitivity" feature of the term and not on the meaning of the synonymous terms but on their function.

Analysis and results. Words that are close to each other in terms of semantics (meaning and content) between lexical units are called synonyms, they differ according to the same signs:

- full synonyms;
- substantive synonyms.

Indistinctness in content is characteristic of complete synonymy. Continual proximity, based on similarity, are characteristic of semantic synonyms.

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1. VENUS [V—major lot. Venus, Veneris] 1 In ancient Roman mythology, the goddess of love and beauty

2 astr. exact Venus

VENUS [a.] (3—big) 1 astr. One of the big planets in the solar system is called Venus in Arabic.

2 Zuhra (female name)

CHOLPON 1 (Ch-big) astr. Bright morning star; Venus, Venus. There are many different stars in the sky; all of them are good; the brightest is Cholpon. I will write about them. A. Oripov.

2 portable Beautiful, (about the eye). After saying, my eyebrows, heart, and eyes are closed. Harmonious. The great respect of these eyes, the true words of these pure lips, tell me, the rare value of loyalty, Did you wait for a second? A. Oripov.

3 Cholpan (women's name).

ZUHAL [a.] (3—big) astr. One of the big planets in the solar system is called Saturn in Arabic.

Saturn [lat. Saturnus; in ancient Roman mythology, the god of crops and the patron of agriculture] (S-big) astr. From the planets in the solar system, it is the sixth in distance from the sun, the second in size, and has a ring around it: Zuhal, Kayvon.

Saturn was first discovered by Galileo in 1610. "UzME". 460 p.

Kayvan [f. Zuhal (Saturn) star] 1 (K-big) astr. esq. Zuhal (Saturn) is the Persian name for the planet. 2 folk. High porch. It also has a magnificent porch, a golden garden with flowers, and the "Ravshan" of the Ziyodons.

PLANET [lat. planete < wool. (aster) planetes — wanderer (star)] astr. a celestial body that revolves around the sun, receives light and heat from it, and returns them; a planet. Planets are very large spheres, similar in size and luminosity to

Earth. "Astronomy".PLANET [a. - planet; car; caravan] 1 No fixed abode, darbadar wanderer, darbadar. Leave it alone, traveller; it's a planet like ine. Furqat. 2 acmp. A spherical celestial body that revolves around the sun and receives light from it, e.g., Mercury, Venus, Earth, or Mars. It is known that the planet Earth appeared and developed as a small part of the universe in the solar system. From the newspaper.

OY 1 (O—big) astr. A celestial body that receives light from the sun and scatters oil is a natural satellite of the Earth. A month of fourteen days. Full moon. Moonlight. The moon is out. The moon has set. Spots on the face of the moon. Moon's rotation around the earth. The moon cannot be covered with a skirt. Proverb. Evening flowers are blooming. A lonely moon is wandering in the blue. I. Rahim, True love.

QAMAR [a.—month; satellite (in planets)] 1 kt. exact moon “In this universe, Shams is like king, and Qamar is minister.” wrote Navoi.

Sun 1 (as an astronomical term with a capital letter) The central body of the solar system is a huge gaseous spherical luminary that emits light and heat due to its fusion reactions. The earth revolves around the sun. Eclipse of the sun. Thanks to rockets, we were able to master the solar system. "Science and Life..

Shams [a.-sun] 1 kt. exact sun. “Shams is as king, and Kamar is as minister in the universe today.” Navoi. 2 Shams (male name).

Synonymous lines of astronomical terms given in the annotated dictionary can be continued in the form of self-developed terms.

It can be seen from the results of the research that synonymous terms and synonymous words differ according to their description and characteristics. universal units of meaning; synonyms are characteristic of style. In terms of synonymy, there is no characteristic style. The meanings of synonymous terms are fully consistent with the concept and object. For this reason, such synonyms are called terminological doublets by some linguists [12].

Analysis of the phenomenon of homonymy of terms in terminological book. In scientific sources, the phenomenon of sound matching between different lexical

units that are not related to each other is called homonymy. The homonymous feature of the terms given in the explanatory dictionary is based on the example of the following terms:

EQUATORIAL I astr. A telescope with a lens or mirror that rotates about two mutually perpendicular axes and enables the determination of the position of any celestial body relative to the celestial equator.

EQUATORIAL II: pertaining to the equator, situated on or near the equator. Equatorial region.- In one breath, the equatorial darkness overwhelmed our existence. "Science and Life..

RASAD I [a. — ambush; (astronomical) observation; guarding; telescope] kt. Astronomers. Observation of celestial bodies, astronomical observations

RASAD II [r. rassada—seedling]: to do rasad cm. In order to speed up the growth of sprouted seedlings, take them out of the box or the nursery and replant them in the ground more sparsely. New seedlings were observed.

URANUS I [Yun. Uranos, Sky; sky deity] The 7th planet from the Sun in the Solar System Uranus has more than ten moons. "OzME".

URANUS II [lat. Uranium; wool. Uranos] is a chemical element belonging to group III of Mendeleev's periodic system; it is a silvery white metal with radioactive properties. Uranium ores.

BRACKET I [a.—bow, arc; the porch; punctuation mark] is widely used in the Uzbek language as a two-element (double) delimiting punctuation mark used mainly in the middle and at the end of a sentence. A small bracket. Middle bracket. Big bracket. To bracket. to unbracket. Isox is given in parentheses. A mathematical expression in parentheses.

BRACKET II [a. Sagittarius] 1 (A-large) astr. One of the twelve constellations, located between Arab and Jad(i)y (q. horoscope).

Shamsiya is the Arabic name of the ninth month of the calendar year (which corresponds to the period between November 22 and December 21). Kavs water is a cure for pain; sun and air are cures. Proverb: We must have dry months of

Mezon, Aqrab, and Kavs; otherwise, we will not be able to collect the autumn harvest, especially cotton. S. Literally, Slaves.

Jupiter I [lat. Jupiter, in ancient Roman mythology: the supreme god, the main god] (Yu-big) astr. The largest planet in the solar system is the fifth planet from the sun, Mushtari (the Turkish name of Jupiter is Karakush).

JUPITER II A common name for very powerful electric lighting equipment used on film sets

From the results of the analysis of terms related to astronomy according to the lexical-semantic relationship, it became clear that the object given to the analysis of the phenomenon of synonymy in the explanatory dictionary is more active than other types of meaning.

Antonym analysis of astronomical terms given in Special terms books. The mutual antonymy of astronomical terms is seen in the conflicting relations between the properties and forms of various reality, process, and object nouns: It can be said that antonymy in astronomy terminology occurs by contradicting the existence or non-existence of reality, processes, and object properties.

The sun is a huge gaseous spherical luminary. Mercury is the smallest of the other planets in terms of diameter (contradicted due to the nature of its shape);

Earth, Uranus, Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, Neptune, Mercury, Sun, and Venus (contradicted according to the concept of existence or non-existence of life).

From the results of the lexical-semantic analysis of the terms given in OTIL, it was clear that the terms representing features related to astronomy were more present in the dictionary compared to other meaningful groups.

In conclusion, it can be said that it is appropriate to include terms in explanatory dictionaries, taking into account how they relate to the structure of the system to which they belong. Because the essence of some units emerges in the process of systematic relations. The use of the results of this research as a source for the compilation of philological dictionaries is a worthy contribution to the enrichment of the vocabulary base of lexicography as well as to the further improvement of the terminology of the field.

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